The Pyongyang Times

No. 13 (48) THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

S. Korean People Urged to Thwart Additional Troop Dispatch

Presidium of SPA, UDFF, CPUF Issue an Appeal

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, the United Democratic Fatherland Front and the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued on March 22 an Appeal to the South Korean people, urging them to frustrate the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to dispatch more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

The Appeal condemned the Pak Jung Hi clique which has already driven more than 20,000 troops into the battlefields of South Vietnam and is now scheming to bring the number to 50,000 by dispatching one more combat division and supplementary regiment. This step is taken at the brigandish demand of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to use more and more South Korean youths as their bullet shields in South Vietnam, the Appeal says.

By dispatching troops to South Vietnam, the Pak Jung Hi clique is committing an unpardonable crime against the Vietnamese people who have risen up in a just struggle for national liberation and independence, the Appeal says.

The U.S. imperialists, the Appeal points out, have caused the tragedy of the national split in Korea and Vietnam and they are the common foe of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples.

The Korean and Vietnamese peoples are honest-minded peoples who have never fired at each other through history but have maintained friendly relations, and today they are brothers and comrades-in-arms jointly fighting against the U.S. imperialists.

The dispatch of the South Korean troops to South Vietnam, the Appeal notes, once again lays bare the brigandish nature of the U.S. imperialists who disguise themselves as "aid givers," and shows up the treacherous nature of the Pak Jung Hi clique that unconditionally obey the orders of their U.S. masters.

The people in South Korea, the Appeal stresses, can never side with the aggressors, the traitors and the criminals.

The Appeal calls upon the workers, peasants, youth and students, intellectuals, "ROK" army officers and soldiers, figures of political circles and public figures in South Korea to unite firmly and wage a more powerful struggle against the additional troop dispatch scheme. The people in South Korea, the Appeal says, must continue their just struggle until they drive out the U.S. aggressors, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi clique and realize the independent unification of the country.

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Mali Ambassador to Korea

On March 26, Premier Kim Il Sung received Birama Tiaore, Mali Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea who paid a courtesy call on him before his departure for home. The ambassador was recalled by his government.

At the reception, Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with him.

GREETINGS

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the ITP.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Republic of Tunisia.

WPK Delegation Leaves for Moscow

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea left Pyongyang by special plane on March 28 to attend the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The delegation is led by Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK, Vice-Chairman of the C.C. of the WPK and President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, and its members are Pak Sung Chul, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the WPK and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hoh Sok Son, Member of the C.C. of the WPK and department director of the C.C. of the WPK; Kim Byong Sik, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union; and Kim Wu Jong, deputy department director of the C.C. of the WPK.

Press Conference In Pnom Penh

Korean Ambassador to Cambodia Kang Sol Mo held a press conference on March 22. At the conference he condemned the decision of the Pak Jung Hi clique on sending more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

The Korean people, he declared, will continue, as before, to render every form of necessary assistance to the struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Together with the Cambodian people, the Korean people will strengthen the common struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, its faithful stooge, the Ambassador added.

The conference was attended by many news agency and newspaper reporters, foreign special correspondents and press attaches of foreign embassies in the Cambodian capital.

The Ambassador answered a number of questions put by reporters. (KCNA)

In Panmunjom

Naval Intrusion of U.S. Side Protested

The 224th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on March 24 at Panmunjom at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting our side strongly protested with the U.S. side against the recent intrusion of its naval vessel into the territorial waters of our side.

Major General Pak Jung Guk, senior member of our side, said that at around 12:30 on March 12, 1966, escort ship No. 51 of the U.S. side illegally intruded into the territorial waters of our side on the East Sea and moved about there for a long while.

He condemned the naval intrusion as a gross violation of Paragraph 15 of the Armistice Agreement and strongly demanded the U.S. side to severely punish the organizers of the intrusion and all the personnel involved in it and take effective measures against the recurrence of similar cases.

Solidarity With U.S. People's Struggle Against Vietnam War

The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People sent on March 25 a telegram to the U.S. National Committee for Stopping the Vietnam War, voicing solidarity with the U.S. people in their struggle against the Vietnam war.

Referring to the fact that the struggle of the U.S. people and progressive figures against the aggressive war of the U.S. ruling circles in Vietnam is mounting higher today in all parts of the United States, the telegram said:

The struggle of the American people is greatly inspiring the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

It expressed a firm belief that the American people and progressive personages will fight more staunchly for stopping the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Telegram to Uganda

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a telegram to the Red Cross Society of Uganda in connection with the recent earthquake in Uganda. The telegram expressed sympathy with the earthquake victims.

Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon Receives Karachi Guest

H.M. Habibullah, Ex-Deputy Mayor of Karachi, Chairman of the Paracha Textile Mill and President of the H.M. Habibullah Company, arrived in Pyongyang on March 25 at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the D.P.R.K.

On March 26, Li Ju Yon, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. gave a reception for H.M. Habibullah and had a friendly talk with the guest.

Moranbong Hill in March

Drawn by Li Gon Yong

Production Targets Hit

Many production enterprises fulfilled their first quarter year plan ahead of schedule.

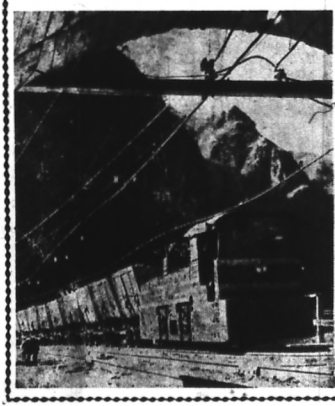
The workers of the Songjin Steel Works overfulfilled by three per cent the first quarter year plan more than ten days ahead of the set time. This report came on March 19.

On March 14 another report of pre-schedule fulfilment came from the Sunchon Lime Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant. It topped the first quarter year production assignments by three per cent by increasing the per hour output of fertilizer through introduction of 14 technical innovations.

The Kusong Textile Mill in the western part of Korea reported on March 18 overfulfilment of its production target by one per cent.

The workers there produced more textiles in the first quarter of the year than in the same period of last year by steadily raising their skill and the output of textiles per loom.

The Saenggiryong mine and many other ore and coal mines, machine-building plants, light industrial enterprises and fisheries and timber stations, enterprises in other branches have attained ahead of schedule their production targets for the first quarter of the year.



PHOTOS:

Above: **Members of the Yun Hi Gu work-team with the title of Chollima, Songrim Construction Office, assembling a hot blast stove**
Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

Left: **Hyon Chun Ja, work-team leader of the second shop of the Bakchon Silk Mill, has been topping her daily assignments by 30 per cent**

Bottom: **Members of the Ryang Tae Sol transport brigade, Sincha pit of the Kumdok Mine, have been exceeding their daily carriage plan by over 10 per cent**

Twenty Point Platform

1. To completely liquidate all the survivals of Japanese imperialist rule in the political and economic life of Korea;
2. To wage an implacable struggle against reactionary and anti-democratic elements at home and strictly ban the activities of fascist, anti-democratic political parties, organizations and individuals;
3. To grant the entire people freedom of speech, the press, assembly and religion. To provide freedom for the activities of democratic political parties, trade unions, peasants' unions and other democratic public organizations;
4. To ensure that the entire Korean people have the right and duty to form people's committees, the administrative organs responsible for all local affairs, through universal, direct and equal suffrage by secret ballot;
5. To grant equal rights to all citizens in political and economic life, irrespective of sex, religion and property status;
6. To guarantee inviolability of person and residence and protect by law the property of citizens and their private possessions;
7. To abolish all laws and judicial organs which were in operation in the years of Japanese imperialist rule and are still suffering from its aftereffects, elect the people's judicial organs on democratic principles and grant the citizens equal legal rights;
8. To develop industry, agriculture, transport and trade for the enhancement of the peoples welfare;
9. To nationalize big enterprises, transport services, banks, mines and forests;
10. To allow and encourage free activity in private handicrafts and trade;
11. To confiscate the land belonging to Japanese nationals, the Japanese government, the traitors, and landlords who have continuously rented out their land; abolish the tenant system and distribute free all the confiscated land among the peasants, making it their property. To confiscate without compensation all irrigation facilities and bring them under state control;
12. To fix market prices of daily necessities and combat speculators and usurers;
13. To institute uniform, equitable taxation and introduce a progressive income-tax system;
14. To introduce an eight-hour working day and fix minimum wages for factory and office workers. To prohibit employment of children under 13 and institute a six-hour working day for children of 13 to 16;
15. To institute a life insurance scheme for factory and office workers and introduce an insurance system for workers and enterprises;
16. To introduce universal compulsory education and widely expand the network of primary, middle and specialized schools and colleges maintained at state expense. To reform public education in line with the democratic state system;
17. To actively develop national culture, science and arts, and build more theatres, libraries, radio broadcasting stations and cinema theatres;
18. To set up special schools on a wide scale for training personnel to work in government organs and in all fields of the national economy;
19. To encourage scientists and artists in their work and give them assistance;
20. To increase the number of state-run hospitals, wipe out epidemics and give free medical service to the poor.

(From Comrade Kim Il Sung's radio speech made on March 23, 1946)

Public Figures Denounce S. Korea's Troop Dispatch

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Agricultural Working People's Union of Korea issued statements respectively on March 23 and 25 in denunciation of the dispatch of supplementary troops to South Vietnam by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Chairman Kim Wal Ryong, in the name of the Korean working class, branded the U.S.-inspired decision of the Pak Jung Hi clique to send another 20,000 troops to South Vietnam as cannon fodder for American imperialism as the product of U.S. imperialism's criminal plot to escalate the war in Vietnam and continued: Thousands of South Korean servicemen have already been killed in South Vietnam as a bullet-shield for the U.S. troops, and more and more are dying a disgraceful death.

There, they are despised and humiliated by the Americans and are goaded by the Yankees to commit such criminal acts as raiding villages and killing old men, women and children at random.

Why should South Korean youths be reduced to dust and be inveigled into cursed crimes in a foreign land? No, they must not!

The trade union leader called upon, the working class and people in South Korea to thwart the additional troop dispatch and not to let a single man be taken to South Vietnam.

Chairman Hwang Won Bo of the Agricultural Working People's Union referred to the countryside of South Korea which now finds itself in the most appalling situation as a result of the 20 years of U.S. imperialist colonial rule and to the life of the peasants there, and said that, not content with this, American imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique are forcing young people of South Korea to serve as cannon fodder in the aggressive war in Vietnam and imposing upon the South Korean people new disasters and misfortunes. Whoever treasures the dignity of the nation and is really concerned about the future of the fellow countrymen can never tolerate the criminal dispatch of troops by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, he stressed.

He declared that the only way for the South Korean people to get out of the misfortunes and sufferings they undergo today is to overthrow the U.S. colonial rule and establish a genuine people's power.

Historical Programme

This year marks the 20th anniversary of the publication of the historic 20-point platform which lit up the path for the Korean people to build a new Korea following the country's liberation.

The platform, worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the then Chairman of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, was made public on March 23, 1946, the year right after the country's liberation from the yoke of Japanese imperialism. This would serve as the platform of a unified democratic provisional government of Korea to be established in the future.

The platform was a further development and perfection, in conformity with the new conditions created following the country's liberation, of the 10-point programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland laid out by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the 1930's during the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

It provided for the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, reflected the lawful requirements of the development of the Korean revolution and embodied the cherished desire of the Korean people.

This is why the platform won the enthusiastic support of the entire people in Korea and has become the banner of the struggle for the country's unification and independence.

The correctness of this platform was proved by life itself.

With the active support and participation of the entire people the platform was put into effect in North Korea, and the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were accomplished successfully in a short space of time.

As a result of democratic reforms, the remnant forces of imperialism and feudalism were removed thoroughly from North Korea and a radical change took place in the political, economic and cultural life of the people including workers and peasants.

A people's democratic system came into being in North Korea and a powerful revolutionary democratic base which would serve as a lever for the country's unification was created and material conditions were provided for building a basis of socialism. People's life improved and the unity of the masses around the people's power became solid.

All this was an important factor to win the Korean war against the armed aggression of U.S. imperialism to carry out the socialist revolution and the upbuilding of socialism in the difficult conditions after the war and to turn the country into a powerful industrial-agricultural one with the solid foundation of an independent national economy.

But the tasks of anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution provided for in the 20-point platform still remain unrealized in South Korea. The people are condemned to imperialist and feudalistic exploitation and oppression and are in the grip of poverty. This is due to the colonial rule of American imperialism and the traitorous policy of its lackeys.

The platform is of great realistic significance in the struggle of the South Korean people today too.

The implementation of the revolutionary principles of the 20-point platform throughout all Korea, the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea and the achievement of the country's unification on independent and democratic principles are the immediate and supreme national task of the Korean people whose solution brooks no delay.

Severe Punishment To U.S. Criminals!

The recent statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their criminal acts of continuously using toxic chemicals and gases in South Vietnam and the document on American war acts against North Vietnam have once again disclosed before the people of the whole world the true colour of the U.S. aggressors who stop at nothing for extricating themselves from the hopeless predicament they are in in the Vietnam war.

The U.S. imperialists, in an attempt to recover from the shameful defeats they are sustaining in South Vietnam, are now bringing in the aggressor army on a larger scale and conducting scorched earth operations under the slogan: "Destroy all, burn all and kill all."

Meanwhile, they are stepping up air raids on North Vietnam, thus destroying hospitals, schools, irrigation facilities, churches, temples and economic establishments in many residential districts and mercilessly slaughtering inhabitants.

Of late U.S. authorities went so far as to declare poisonous gas a basic weapon in their mopping-up campaigns.

The U.S. aggressors plan to carry out larger-scale bacteriological and chemical warfare by bringing even the Japanese militarists and West German revanchists into this criminal act.

Such a criminal act amounts to death-bed struggle of those who have no prospect of winning the war in Vietnam. The U.S. imperialists were unable to escape an ignominious fiasco in the Korean war, though they resorted to bacteriological and chemical warfare.

In Vietnam they are following the same path.

Inhuman acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against the Vietnamese people constitute a challenge to the progressive and arouse burning hatred among the Vietnamese people and the people the world over.

The Korean people, together with the people of the whole world, sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists for their brutal murderous act in Vietnam and demand due punishment be inflicted on the criminals.

UNDER THE CLOAK OF RELIGION

Public voice condemning and rejecting the U.S.-British imperialists' scheme to concoct an "Islamic pact" is growing louder in many countries in the Near and Middle East.

The governments and leaders of the United Arab Republic, Syria, Yemen, Iraq, Kuwait and other countries expressed their clear-cut stand resolutely opposed to the U.S.-British design.

As pointed out by President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic, this pact is, in essence, little different from the Baghdad Pact and is intended to put into practice the Eisenhower Doctrine that presupposes the denial of the existence of the people in the Near and Middle East as its master.

Those who are hard at work to contrive this pact are employing every possible trick to achieve their imperialist, reactionary aim under the mantle of "religion." But the Arab people have already seen through the military and political intrigues involved in this scheme.

It was during the visit of the Saudi Arabian King to Washington in 1957 that the concoction of the pact was projected at the instructions of the then U.S. President, Eisenhower. The plan was promoted further during the King's visit to Egypt in December last year. Thus the imperialist nature of this scheme was brought into a sharper relief.

The projected pact is designed to undermine the unity of the Arab people advancing under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, block the onward march of the people in the Near and Middle East toward complete national liberation and social progress, ensure the permanent plunder of petroleum by the U.S.-British monopolies and thereby keep the Arab people within the sphere of influence of the Western imperialist powers.

Return of Suez to the U.A.R. and the frustration of the Baghdad Pact meant not merely a capital sentence on the future of the British-French imperialists in the Near and Middle East. They were a most dramatic expression of the advent of a new era in the Arab world. They also marked an irreversible, illustrophic phenomenon that resulted from the eruption of the anti-imperialist forces which have grown and gained in strength on a world-wide scale.

But the U.S. rulers, describing it as a "creation of vaccum," had the effrontery to declare that their turn had come to fill it.

These insolent pretenders were dealt a deserving blow. Nevertheless, they, far from giving up the ulterior motive, still persist in their scheme.

The Arab people who have been further awakened and steeled in the course of carrying out a fierce avenue for national dignity and independent development are in a position to foil more effectively the sinister intrigues of the enemies.

Hong Rae Hui

Facts and Desire

The massive struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the Cao Ky dictatorial regime is shaking the stronghold of the U.S.-puppet rule, assuming an anti-U.S. nature.

Tens of thousands of demonstrating workers, students, Buddhists and businessmen have placed Da Nang and Hue, the two biggest cities in the northern part of South Vietnam, in a state of anarchy and disposed of the library of the U.S. Information Service and delivered an anti-American broadcast.

This situation kept 25,000 Americans entrenched in Danang confined to their bases and barracks.

Obviously, the White House could not conceal its anxiety about such developments.

Recently Rusk hurriedly issued a statement at a news conference that the demonstration of the rebels against Cao Ky was an internal affair of the Vietnamese themselves.

This was intended to escape the responsibility for the situation prevailing in South Vietnam, to be exact, to evade the acknowledgement of the fact that the United States is the very target of demonstration and attack by the South Vietnamese people who are holding mass demonstrations.

However, it is a matter of common knowledge that a hard fact cannot be denied by a mere desire not to acknowledge it.

Anyhow, the U.S. Secretary of State was obliged to admit that more and more people in the U.S.-occupied areas are coming out against the Cao Ky clique.

Having sensed what it would lead to, Rusk stated in a hurry that the South Vietnamese people and the Cao Ky group "hold the identity of views as to the matter of opposing Hanoi."

However, this, too, is nothing but an expression of their wicked desire not based on reality, to be exact, a desire which is contrary to the stern reality of South Vietnam.

Yet, here is a point on which every one holds the identity of views, that is, the Cao Ky regime cannot survive even a moment without Washington's support.

It is an acknowledged fact that not only the South Vietnamese people but Rusk and his colleagues hold the identity of views on this score.

Cao Ky is a cat's paw imposed by the United States upon the South Vietnamese people for the implementation of its aggressive policy. He cannot exist without the United States.

The further the war has been escalated in Vietnam, the more frequently the U.S. puppets have been replaced. Cao Ky is the 11th puppet beginning with Ngo Dinh Diem.

Why, then, were these U.S. stooges ousted? All the cases, without exception, were attributable to the unanimous denunciation and rejection by the South Vietnamese people. In other words, it was a step-by-step denial of the imposition of U.S. will. This constitutes a concentric expression of the identity of views of the South Vietnamese people based on irrefutable evidences. Rusk can in no way deny this iron-clad fact.

The United States may replace its puppet once more. By no means, however, can it shore up its shaky foundation in South Vietnam.

Choi Si Hwan

READY TO DIE FOR WASHINGTON

The "prime minister" of South Korea, Jong Il Gwon, Radio Dong-a in Seoul reported, openly declared that the "ROK army" now in South Vietnam would join the American troops in case they attack North Vietnam.

He declared this when replying an opposition "assemblyman" who asked what the South Korean troops in South Vietnam would be doing in the event of the U.S. troops launching an attack on North Vietnam across the 17th parallel, at a recent plenary session of the "national assembly" which was considering the question of supplementary dispatch of puppet troops, 20,000 men, to South Vietnam within a few months at the bidding of Washington.

He is quoted as having said: "In case the U.S. troops march northward across the 17th parallel in the Vietnam war, the South Korean troops would also cross the 17th parallel."

The answer has two "good points." One of them is that it is a definite one. The Pak Jung Hi gang's readiness to do whatever the United States wants them to do and go through hell for Washington is being loudly recited. The other point is its frankness. He candidly disclosed an aspect of a plan U.S. imperialism is now mapping out for war escalation.

According to news dispatches from Seoul, even the puppet ruling circles express their apprehensions, saying that prime minister Jong Il Gwon went too far in frankness and that it might develop into a serious inconvenient problem.

In other words, they are afraid of a scolding their masters in Washington are likely to give them for having violated the "confidential regulations."

Jong Il Gwon's declaration does in no way mean that the Seoul puppets let out any of the new secrets prior to the Pentagon. The Seoul puppets, however, must clearly foresee the consequences that will flow from what they have done as mercenaries in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and what they have declared to do.

The Asian people will record all the crimes the Pak Jong Hi clique commit as a traitor to the cause of the Korean, Vietnamese and all other peoples in Asia and as a most faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism and make them pay for the crimes.

Should the puppet clique associate themselves closer with U.S. imperialism in its reckless playing with fire, they will perish in its flames.

New guys to take their place

Cartoon by Byon Yong Guk

Farm in Spring

A Sunny day

VAPORS steam upward from endless paddies. Thaw has already set in and wheat, barley and spring vegetables grow greener and greener in the sun. Spring is here on the Lihyon co-operative farm on the Namgang, a tributary of the Daedong River.

Spring Song

When we entered a farm village, a lovely singing of kindergarteners greeted us. Children in rainbow-coloured traditional jackets were singing while skipping in a circle. Chicks were toddling about and lambs are basking in the sun under grapes in a garden of a modern farm house. A pair of swallows were perching on the edge of the eave. They are migratory birds coming to Korea when spring begins.

The spring song over the loud speaker was followed by the resounding voice of announcer Kim Won Nyu of the farm who said: "...Workteam No. 5 did best yesterday. Let's quickly finish the sowing of rice on cold frames!" Listening to the news of spring we made our way to the fields.

New People

When we reached a field, an elderly man was enthusiastically explaining something to a few young people. The elderly man was steady farmer Kim Jong Sun and the young ones were Bong Jun Do, Kim Won Gol and Sin Jae Ju who had been assigned to the co-operative farm after their graduation from a higher agricultural school.

"Now our co-operative farm boasts of more than 40 agronomists and assistant agronomists including you, over 80 technical personnel when taking into account those who take the college course by correspondence. Before the country's liberation in 1945 farmers used to leave the village every spring. But today things are quite different. More and more technicians, tractors and trucks come and the supply of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals increases. Our fields yield bumper crop." He was telling the newcomers the history of the co-operative farm.

Vegetable Fields Turn Green

The farm has scores of hectares of vegetable fields. It grows vegetables by stages so as to supply the population with various kinds of vegetables all the year round. Farmers uncovered plastic sheets and began thinning out vegetables on some plots. On other plots new buds were shooting out.

"In the pre-liberation days we could hardly cultivate any vegetables, let alone growing rice here, though we have a river running by our village. In those days, it was out of the question to harness the river for watering our farmland," said the horticulturist Im Gun Ok.

We then proceeded to the farm's pumping station which always does its bit in bringing a bumper year to this village. There we saw workers from the irrigation control office busy repairing pumping machines and installations so as to get them ready for use before the rice transplanting season. Small pumping machines were already in operation, feeding water to the vegetable fields.

Fruit Trees Sprout

We walked some two kilometres along water pipes that go up the hillside where scores of hectares of orchards came into view.

Fruit trees were putting forth new buds, emitting odour. Men and women co-op farm members were in high elation, pruning trees, spraying insecticides and top-dressing fields.

Pak Byong So, leader of a fruits growing team who was transplanting grape vines into new soil, said with satisfaction: "Two years from now our annual cash income from fruits will be 1.5 times that in the average year."

Repair worker Li In Ho

Rice seedling plot

Photo by Kim Gwang Su

Co-op Farmers and Workers

"The repair team of our co-op farm," chief engineer Choi Chang Bo said, "has skilled hands. It received assistance of factory workers. We can now repair any machine by ourselves.

Then he took us to a work-shop where the repair team members were fixing up sowing machines. We noticed a man who, while helping his mates, was explaining something to them. He was the skilled worker Pak In Son from the repair and maintenance shop of the East Pyongyang Combined Construction Enterprise which gives assistance to this co-op farm.

"Early this year we set up a new pumping station for this co-op farm. We are now giving a helping hand in checking up and repairing farm machines," said the worker from the construction enterprise.

"It's getting busy with our work. Our farming preparations are well under way with great assistance from the state. I am sure we will gather in a bumper harvest this year, too."

We remembered these remarks of the chief engineer as we were on our way home.

Li Won Sik

Examining the soil condition

SPRING AND COSTUME

Cutter Rim Gum Son (left)

The showcase of a dress-making shop, too, shows signs of spring. New modes for this spring are on display attracting the people's attention.

The Otan dress-making shop standing on a thoroughfare of Pyongyang was doing lively work when I visited it the other day. In one of the boxes a girl was trying grey-coloured two-pieces on. The beams betrayed she was pleased with the cut and sewing. When I made an admiring comment on both of the mode and the material of her new clothes, she proudly told me she was from the factory manufacturing that material.

"The materials we use in our shop are all home-made ones and their quality has improved in recent years," the cutter Rim Gum Son chimed in.

Speaking of the increased supply of good quality materials, the cutter told us their main concern was how to make more attractive, comfortable dresses for our women that harmonize with our grand towns and beautiful villages, with our life.

So Hae

DOWRY

Matrimony is a usual affair. But the marriage of Li Myong Ok, female worker at the Kaesong General Machine Plant, to Jong Ji Yun, farmer of the Raengjong Co-operative Farm of Jangpung County, attracted particular attention of people.

Was there anything particular about their marriage? No, nothing, except the dowry. She brought with her all the things ordinary brides bring to their husbands in marriage. And, in addition, there was a lorry-full of machinery—drilling machines, shafts for lathes, cutters and barrows. How did this happen? Where did she get those machines?

Here is the story.

Last summer, Li Myong Ok, then a girl, happened to be on the Raengjong Co-op Farm giving a helping hand to farmers in weeding fields. There she met Jong Ji Yun, a farmer, and they came to understand each other. Eventually, they entered into betrothal.

This was a gratifying news to Li Myong Ok's fellow workers as well. They discussed about the souvenirs to the marrying girl. What be the best ones? Several suggestions were put forward. "Our fellow worker is marrying a farmer. Farm machines and drilling machines, lathes and their accessories that are needed in repairing farm machines would, I think, make nice souvenirs. They would accelerate the mechanization on the farm she is to work."

This suggestion met with the unanimous approval of the factory workers. They knew their souvenirs would mean not only their congratulations to the wedding pair but also an expression of the town's assistance to the countryside, the workers' help to the farmers, the factory's assistance to the farm.

The factory workers, wishing the pair ever-lasting happiness, waved them a farewell until the vehicles disappeared from sight.

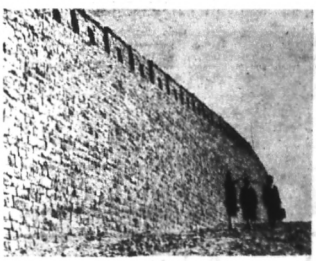
Kim Chol

Spring is here on the Daedong River — Photo by Ju Chang Sin

1,500-Year-Old Ponds Under Reconstruction

Three lotus ponds of the Koguryo period, some 1,500 years ago, are now under reconstruction at the recreation ground on the Daesong Mountain, Pyongyang.

According to **Dongguk Yoji** **Sungram** compiled in the 15th century, describing the country's geography extensively, there were 99 lotus ponds on Mount Daesong. But archaeologists have discovered more than this, some 140 sites of big and small ponds.



An ancient wall in the Daesong Mountain

Two of them have already been restored to their former state.

When foreign invaders slered the wall of Deasong in the Koguryo period, tens of thousands of people drank water from these ponds while fighting the enemy.

They are precious historical remains giving a glimpse into the profound knowledge of the Korean ancestors on natural science and geology and their talent.

The sister ponds to be restored this year lie side by side with each other—a larger one 30 by 30 meter square and a smaller one, around which run two stone dikes 60 cm high with a narrow water course in between.

If is believed that rain-water was drained through this course, not troubling the water in the ponds. Traces of wells have also been found in the vicinity of the ponds.

Planning workers of the Pyongyang city greening office have drawn up blue-prints for the restoration of the ponds with the assistance of archaeologists.

The reconstruction will be completed by August.

BALLET "ESMERALDA" ON In Pyongyang

The ballet "Esmeralda" is now on the stage of the Pyongyang Theatre.

This ballet adapted from Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris" is being performed by the ballet troupe of the State Opera Theatre which also staged "Fountain of Bakhchisara" and "Swan Lake."

All members of the cast perform their parts well with refined skill and rhythm. Ballerina Kim Gwang Yun plays the part of Esmeralda, who defends her chastity at the cost of her life, well portrays the gypsy girl with her superb technique. The 22-year-old ballerina has already starred as Ozeta in "Swan Lake." She has a rosy future before her. This is the unanimous view of the art circles here.

The ballet "Esmeralda" is directed by veteran ballerina Li Suk Ye, producer of scores of dance opuscules.

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

HWALOT

Hwalot is a wedding costume of the bride which was in use in the closing days of the Li Dynasty (1392-1910). This costume of light green silk has multi-coloured long-flowing sleeves, unstitched side-pieces and three hanging parts and a pair of lapels. Flying phoenixes, giraffes among boughs of flowering trees or peonies are embroidered on shoulders, chest, the edge of sleeves and the front and back hanging parts. These embroidered objects represent the best wishes for the wedding pair's longevity and happiness.

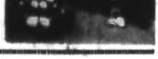
In Korea, embroidering of such decorative designs on costumes started as far back as the period of the Three Kingdoms (the first century B.C.—seventh century A.D.). Hwalot was originally a princess's ceremonial dress in the court. Later it was adopted as a wedding costume among the common folks.

Bride's costume

JOKDORI

In the bygone days Jokdori was in use as a female's ceremonial headwear. Its type differed somewhat according to localities.

It is crusted with black silk. Such simple ornaments as ambre peaches, glass bead pendants, ambre cicadas attached in good harmony in its circumference and on its top are symbolic of good luck.



A Poet with Ardent Aspiration for New World

April 5 this year marks the 65th anniversary of the birth of Li Sang Hwa, one of the representative poets of the proletarian literature in Korea in the 1920s.

The nation-wide March 1 Uprising in 1919 against the Japanese colonialists had a big effect on the formation of world outlook of Li Sang Hwa who was then in the fourth year of middle school.

The Japanese colonialists, wielding swords and firing guns at the Korean people fighting for the restoration of the country's independence, drenched the streets with blood. But, in the teeth of the swords and guns, the people's voice demanding freedom and independence rent the air and shook the earth. Going through this unforgettable incident, Li Sang Hwa keenly felt the responsibility of a poet for the country's destiny and for the time he lived in and came to see that the conscience of a poet was linked up with the people's happiness.

As the working class movement came to the fore following the March 1 Uprising, Li Sang Hwa broke with the symbolic romanticism that was manifested in his early works, stood on the forum

Li Sang Hwa

condemning the Japanese colonialist rule and exploitation and took the path of struggle for the people's destiny.

The poet expressed great sympathy for the working people and gave vent with a volcanic force to his impulse and revolutionary aspiration for overturning the shocking realities in his days.

In his "To the Poet" published in 1925, Li Sang Hwa said of the poet's duties:

When thou poet come to see
That thou must write a poem
With the power of creating a new world,
Thine being as a poet
Men hold indispensable
To them in their world.

The spirit of resistance ran through the poet when he saw the sufferings of his country.

The feelings of the poet were expressed in his verse "Spring Comes to the Overrun Land" which has been favorite with the Korean people. This verse represents the sorrow of a people who is deprived of its land and country. The bitterness of the sorrow, the affection for the country and land are expressed in this verse to tell of the vigorous spirit of the people resisting the then realities.

"A Soul Awaiting a Storm," "Song of the Pioneers" "Song of Today" and other famous verses of Li Sang Hwa were priceless works of proletarian poetry in the 1920s and were dear to the working people of Korea who were being aroused to struggle. These verses have been favorite with the Koreans.

Li Sang Hwa, whose literary activities covered chiefly the 1920s, was subjected to the persecution by the Japanese colonialists and was in the grip of poverty.

He did not live to see what he had so ardently longed for—freedom for his country and the establishment of a new system. He died of illness in 1943.

Pak Hung Byong

U.S.-hired Workers to Call Nation-wide Strike

According to a March 26 broadcast of Radio Dong-a in South Korea, more than 35,000 workers employed at the U.S. army organs decided to call a 24-hour strike throughout South Korea at four a.m. on April 1.

As was reported, on March 2 the U.S. occupation army authorities promised them to meet their seven demands including a 15 to 20 per cent wage hike. That was followed by the five-month-long struggle of the South Korean workers.

The showdown this time came as the cunning Americans had refused to bow to the striking workers' demands and even tried to lower the pay rate in certain branches they promised to boost.

Bus Girls and Drivers On Strike

According to a broadcast of Radio Chung'ang in South Korea, 1,200 bus girls and drivers of six bus companies in North Cholla Province, South Korea decided to go on a strike, asking for wage hike.

They had unfolded a labour dispute for a 100 per cent wage increase and six other demands since February 24.

That day 99.2 per cent of workers voted for the decision.

400 TROOPS PUT OUT OF ACTION

The Liberation Armed Forces Command of the central part of South Vietnam announced that the Liberation Army wiped out more than 7,540 enemy troops, of which over 400 being South Korean puppet troops, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi on the 24th quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

The casualties were caused in the "operation muscher" (later renamed operation white wing) which was conducted by the U.S. First Cavalry Division from January 27 to March 7. (KCNA)

YANKEE SHOOTS A S. KOREAN BOY

A Yankee soldier belonging to the C Company, Second Battalion, Ninth Regiment of the Second U.S. Infantry Division, stationed in Paju County, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, shot for no reason a Korean boy passing by a U.S. army barrack on the 20th, according to *Radio Dong-a* in Seoul.

This boy, Kim Su Ha, received a serious injury.

Another War Exercise in South Korea

According to reports from Seoul, an offensive exercise of a tank battalion under cover of infantry, artillery and air forces was staged on March 21 and 23 near Cholwon, South Korea.

Many high-ranking officers of the U.S. and puppet South Korean armies took part in this exercise which was conducted reportedly to test the "might" of the M-48 tank battalion under the command of Beach, Commander of the U.S. Army in South Korea.

As already reported, the M-48 tank is a new-type heavy tank which the United States introduced illegally and handed over to the puppet army early this year for its modernization.

After the exercise Beach said that the U.S. plans to make a bigger delivery of tanks to South Korea.

Two Letters

A few days ago back home from my work place, I found two unexpected letters on my desk. One was from my brother who had returned to the fatherland—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—three years ago and the other was from my cousin in South Korea.

My brother in his letter expressed an earnest desire to have news of my cousin in South Korea and my cousin an ardent desire to hear from my brother in North Korea. Both of them wanted me to let them know as much as I could about how the other was faring. It is the nation's tragedy that people are obliged to hear the news of their kinsmen only through persons in a foreign land because they, though living within a calling distance for more than 20 years, are kept from writing to each other, to say nothing of visiting each other.

My brother said:

"When I was in Japan, I, coloured by nationalism, led a hopeless life. However, I am now proudly participating in socialist construction in the homeland as a technical instructor. My mother who worked herself ill and was bedridden in Japan has regained her health in the homeland after receiving free treatment in hospital. As she lives happily, visiting spas and rest homes, those wrinkles on her face have disappeared..."

Then what news did the letter from South Korea bring me?

My cousin, bereft of his father in his early days, worked his way through college, selling chewing gums and fruits on the street.

He wrote:

"After graduation I got a job with difficulty in a small newspaper office in Seoul. However, today when less than two years have passed since then, I have been thrown out of my work due to the oppressive measure taken by the government authorities. I have mother to support and I don't know how to get along from now..."

What a sharp contrast between the two parts of one and the same territory!

The two diametrically different systems—North Korea where people are the masters of the country and South Korea where people are forsaken—make me thankful to my fatherland and make me feel indignant at the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, who have occupied South Korea by force, divided our nation into two and are imposing all sorts of misfortunes and sufferings upon our compatriots, indignant at the South Korean rulers who serve the American aggressors as lackeys.

Tokyo Kim Ryong Ae

Panmunjom Evokes Deep Thoughts

IT IS DUE TO U.S.

Panmunjom is situated 150 km. south of Pyongyang and over 30 km. north of Seoul.

Running through the centre of the meeting hall in Panmunjom is the Military Demarcation Line dividing Korea into the North and the South. It is here that the talks are held between the Korean and U.S. sides.

Foreigners who visit this meeting hall feel much and make an entry of their impressions into the visitors' book.

Below we introduce some of their impressions.

WHETHER U.S. WANTS OR NOT

★ "At a Panmunjom meeting held in connection with a U.S. espionage plane's intrusion into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea I have come to realize that it is not South Korea but her 'master' the U.S. that has a say. The South Korean rulers are mere U.S. lackeys who have no say at the Panmunjom meeting. Korea's peaceful unification policy pursued by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents the correct way and a lever for Korea's unification.

The Korean people, now separated into two parts, are desirous of living in a unified country as homogeneous nation.

Korea's unification, we think, will be achieved whether the U.S. wants it or not" **(A delegation of the Mozambique Liberation Front, May 3, 1965)**

KOREA-U.S. BOUNDARY

★ "It seems that the 38th parallel line in Korea (the Military Demarcation Line) is not the boundary between North and South Korea but the boundary between Korea and the U.S. The South Korean government is a U.S. puppet government. Korea is divided into two parts by Americans. This is compared to a human being whose body is separated into the upper half and the lower half. North Korea is the upper half having the heart and the brain and South Korea is the lower half requiring blood transfusion. The U.S. and the Japanese governments are now giving a blood transfusion to South Korea... The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea." **(Head of the Japanese Export Commodities Exhibition Tokuma Utsunomiya. May 27, 1965)**

JUSTIFIABLE STAND

★ "We have come to know here still more clearly that the firm stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its leaders on achieving independent unification of the country, driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea, is fully justifiable... The unanimous desire of the Korean people to unify the country has deeply moved us. Not only we but also every African will support the just stand taken by the North Korean government." **(Head of a Senegalese National Workers Union, August 19, 1965)**

★ "Any one who visits Panmunjom will have a firm belief that the master of Korea is the Korean people and Korea will be unified before long. We are very sorry to see Korea divided into two parts. It is due to the U.S. that the Korean people should undergo such sufferings and misfortunes today." **(A guest from Hepal, August 21, 1965)**

WHY THEY STAY HERE

★ "Why should the U.S. soldiers stay in this land thousands of miles far away from their country? Panmunjom has shown clearly that whatever interference and atrocious acts they may resort to, they will suffer an ignominious defeat before the Korean people who have remained unyielding even in face of sufferings and the death." **(A Uruguayan journalist, September 7, 1965)**

COMMON ENEMY

★ "The U.S. imperialist aggressors have committed a crime of separating the peoples of our two countries into two. The U.S. imperialists are the enemy of our two nations with whom we cannot live under the same sky. We, the Vietnamese people and the Korean people, will drive out without fail the U.S. imperialist aggressors and liberate South Korea and South Vietnam and achieve country's unification." **(A delegation of the Vietnamese paper Nhan Dan, September 20, 1965)**

PHOTO:

At the 224th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission on March 24, 1966, our side lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against its recent illegal infiltration of a naval vessel into the coastal waters of our side.

U. S.- Japan Relations: Contradiction and Collusion

The present relationship between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism can be characterised as an "alliance" in which the latter is subordinated to the former.

The relationship develops going through the entangled processes of contradiction and collusion.

The first process of contradiction which constitutes an aspect of this relationship reflects a certain desire and tendency of the Japanese militarist forces to act independently free from the U.S. domination and subjugation. The other process—collusion—represents the desire and tendency of the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces to rely on and utilize each other proceeding from the community of their interests.

The contradiction at the present moment finds expression mainly in the spheres of economy and trade.

The U.S. imperialists who placed Japan under their military occupation after the Second World War have reduced the international agreement on the demilitarization of Japan to a scrap of paper. In the postwar period they have revived the Japanese monopolies, the economic mainstay of Japanese militarism, and invested a colossal sum of dollars to rehabilitate and develop Japan's industrial power so as to use them in their aggression on the Far East.

Especially the U.S.-ignited Korean war in 1950 marked a great turning-point in the resurgence of Japanese monopolies. Japan's economy underwent a complete reconstruction in the early 1950's, showed an unbalanced "high rate of growth" at the outset of the 1960's, and in 1964 it faced a crisis of over-production in all economic domains. The Japanese monopolies are now seeking more markets abroad to tide over the crisis.

This attempt of theirs, however, has clashed with the interests of the United States everywhere they go.

Such U.S.-Japan contradiction resulting from the disproportionate development of capitalism is an inevitable phenomenon in the relations among the imperialist countries as regards the world's markets which has become relatively narrow since the Second World War, and this conflict will become intensified.

This is only one aspect of the U.S.-Japan relationship. We can by no means neglect or overlook another essential aspect, that is, the relationship of subordination and the alliance between the two imperialist countries. This stems from the facts that the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces, though antagonistic in some measure, have identical interests in the fundamental problems, that the United States fastens its grip

(Continued on page 7)

S. Korean Consul-General Must Be Expelled

CAMBODIAN PRESS DEMAND

Cambodian Sochivat Hol carried an article demanding the immediate expulsion of the consul-general of the South Korean puppet regime from Cambodia on March 21.

The article wrote that recently South Korean papers not only distorted the reality of Cambodia but also insulted the Head of State and Her Majesty the Queen of Cambodia.

The article went on:

Any item of South Korean papers is to undergo the censorship of the authorities. The afore-said slander and insult must have been instructed by the Seoul authorities.

South Korean journal Dong-a Graph said that Cambodia has severed diplomatic relations with the United States on an unwarranted ground and the South Korean daily Dong-a Ilbo hurled slander on Her Majesty the Queen of Cambodia.

Why is the South Korean consul-general, faithful stooge of U.S. imperialism, still staying in Pnom Penh?

We hope that the Royal Government will take measures for immediately expelling the South Korean puppet from Cambodia. If it is allowed to stay on it may cause great trouble to Cambodia in the future.

Earlier, on March 18, the Cambodian news agency made public an open letter addressed to the South Korean press.

The letter expressed the burning indignation of the Cambodian people at the calumny and slander hurled by a South Korean paper on Her Majesty the Queen, mother of The Head of State.

(KCNA)

JAPAN STEPS UP NUCLEAR ARMING

Director Matsuno of the Japanese Defence Agency, speaking at the Upper House Standing Committee for Budget on March 22, said the Japanese Government is considering the problem of purchasing Nike-Hercules guided missiles, according to a report from Tokyo.

Japan, he disclosed, plans to manufacture Hawk missiles at home under the "third defence build-up plan" beginning in fiscal 1967 and form in the near future a division equipped with these guided missiles.

(KCNA)

Israeli Commander-in-Chief Visits Seoul

According to the Dongbwa news agency in Seoul, the Israeli army commander-in-chief visited South Korea and on March 24 he paid a "courtesy call" on Pak Jung Hi.

The relations and collusion between the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Israeli Zionists that play a part of shock troops for the U.S aggressive manoeuvres against the Arab countries have become closer in recent years.

This official visit suggests that the sphere of their collusion is being extended from the economic and political to the military.

Last year, South Korean publications exposed that West Germany delivered arms to Israel using false address of "for South Korea" to divert the Arab people's attention.

RUNNING INFLATION IN S. KOREA

The South Korean currency amounted to 60,500 million won on March 15, or 600 million more than that at the end of February, according to South Korean news agency Hapdong Tongshin.

Under its "financial stabilization plan," the Pak Jung Hi clique had set the ceiling at 59,000 million won for the first quarter year

(Continued from page 6)

on Japan and that the latter is not yet strong enough to stand in confrontation with U.S. imperialism.

Since the Second World War American imperialism has all along been persisting in its schemes to blockade and subvert socialist countries in Asia, throttle the liberation movements and maintain and expand its colonial rule in this area.

The Japanese militarists, for their part, by partaking in the U.S. aggression on Asia, are out to restore he old colonies and sphere of influence they lost as a result of their defeat in the Second World War.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, guided by their common interests, are collaborating with each other and uniting their strength.

The tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese reactionary forces has become more undisguised in all spheres of politics, economy and military. Now the Japanese militarists are coming out as faithful servitors of U.S. imperialism by supporting, defending, publicizing and executing its policy of aggression more actively than anyone else.

They take an active share in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and join U.S. imperialism in its plot to put down the surging national liberation struggles in other parts of the world. What is more, availing themselves of the country's geographical position—an Asian country—they are seeking to worm their way into the ranks of the anti-imperialist forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America and are resorting to vile intrigues to undermine and weaken the unity of these ranks.

At present, however, Japan is still under the occupation of U.S. imperialism and is not yet powerful enough to set out on an external aggression on its own, without America's encouragement.

Such being the situation, the Japanese militarists think it is better to carry the U.S. imperialists on their backs than to push them aside in achieving their aggressive ends. As a matter of fact, the Japanese militarists have been revived and rearmed by dint of fawning upon and trailing after their U.S. masters and with their support.

They intend to keep following this course in order to realize still bigger designs in the future.

This is the background of the U.S.-Japan collaboration. A resolute struggle should be waged against Japanese militarism which is teaming up with U.S. imperialism. The struggle against Japanese militarism is part of the anti-U.S. struggle.

HAN JANG HO

Mr. Maurice V. Bracka, President Directeur General de Getraco Finmetal de France, visited Korea some time ago.

Our reporter Pak Ju Sol interviewed the French trader before his departure. Here is what Mr. Maurice V. Bracka said:

Many French trading corporations have long had trade relations with North Korean trade corporations.

Satisfied with Long-term Contracts

INTERVIEW WITH FRENCH TRADER

The purpose of my recent visit to Korea is to expand these relations. During my stay here, I've concluded long-term contracts for the purchase of large quantities of non-ferrous metals, ferrous metal products and cement. I'm satisfied with these.

I've witnessed during my current visit that North Korea has many products that attract our attention.

It is widely known that North Korea produces large quantities of cement. As an engineer of mining and metallurgy, I say the quality of North Korea's steel products is complete and the quality of non-ferrous metals is very high.

Many of your machines can have a good sale on European market. The Koreans, I believe, will become one of the outstanding machine-selling nations in the world.

North Korea has rich resources of anthracite, graphite and fluorite and produces large quantities of magnesia clinker and their quality has reached high standard. Our sister firms in France, Pakistan and in other countries, I'm sure, will pay their attention to this

Feature Film

"STORMY DAYS"

"...A heavily-tortured prisoner is lying motionless in a solitary cell where reigns a dead silence. Is he dead? No. Shackles clank from time to time and this tells he is alive... He is revolutionary Kang Chol Su. Can he further carry on his activities?..."

This is a scene from the feature film "Stormy Days" produced by the Korean Feature Film Studio. Scenario is by Pak Ryong Bo and direction is by Merited Artists Chen Sang Ik and Jon Am.

The fifteen years of anti-Japanese armed struggle waged by the Korean communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung represented the stormy days of sufferings and struggle for the Korean people.

This film gives a picture of the hard and unyielding struggle, which many anti-Japanese fighters in the 1930's including hero Kang Chol Su waged in prison. Many people and incidents appear in the film.

Anti-Japanese guerrilla Kang Chol Su is arrested by the enemy and put in jail while carrying on political work in his country which was then under Japanese colonial rule.

Japanese imperialism puts him to cruel torture of every description and uses a hundred and one tricks, but he never gives in. The enemy mingles him with general offenders in an attempt to get the secret of the anti-Japanese guerrillas out of him.

In jail he tells his inmates about his adventurous youth, tells them how he got wise to the truth and joined the ranks of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. He teaches his inmates the truth he has acquired from experience and struggle and rallies them.

The struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the activities of his wife outside the prison give an idea of the historical background of this film.

Ordeals continue. The enemy arrests and puts to cruel torture his mother and his son before his eyes in the hope of breaking his fighting spirit. But this only inflames his hatred for the enemy and his fighting spirit.

His unbreakable fighting spirit has a great impact on his inmates as well as on prison guards. He continues with the struggle in prison. The enemy plots to try and kill him secretly. But by flexible tactics he compels the enemy to bring him to public trial.

"Japanese imperialism is doomed and victory belongs to the people. The real culprit is not Chol Su but Japanese imperialism occupying Korea."

His fiery argument at the court again awakens many people. The enemy, frightened and dismayed, passes on him the premeditated death sentence.

The revolutionaries review their activities even at the last moment of their life. The revolutionaries with noble spirit hastened the advent of Korea's liberation. When the country is liberated he gets out of the prison with fresh conviction.

This film shows convincingly that the life of a revolutionary is hard, but people, once they make up their minds, can live his life, which is the most worthwhile of all.

The film signifies a step forward in Korean film in respect of technique and thematic and ideological value.

Pak Sung Han

Symphony Orchestra Goes To Working People

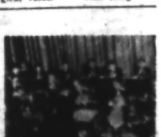
The State Philharmonic Orchestra gives periodical performances not only at theatres but also at factories and enterprises at the request of workers.

It performs on every first and third Saturdays and Sundays in factory clubs.

The philharmonic orchestra also performs concerties, orchestras and suites.

People's Artiste Hoh Jae Bok and other talented conductors wield the baton for the workers.

The fact that the performance schedule of the State Philharmonic Orchestra is already packed for the whole of this year shows the growing enthusiasm of our working people for music.



THEATRES IN PYONGYANG

No Longer a Newcomer

—Pyongyang Drama Theatre

Photos from left: (1) People's Artiste Tae Ul Min. (2) Merited Actress Kim Son Yong. (3) Actor Ro Gyu Hwan. (4) Actress Li Hwa Sun

People's Artiste Li Jae Dok

The Pyongyang Drama Theatre is a young theatre in our capital. Its production "For the Day," written by Sin Go Song and directed by Kim Su Hi, carried off a prize for its ensemble and first prize for its play-book in the drama contest at the art festival last year in celebration of the 20th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea.

This is the fruit of the painstaking efforts made by the creative staff of the theatre in the eight years after its inauguration.

NEW AND VETERAN ACTORS

Novices made up the majority of the acting staff of the theatre when it was founded eight years ago and started its activities later than other theatres in the capital. This was a handicap for the theatre. That was why so much efforts were made for training of these new actors and actresses. Veterans including People's Artiste Li Jae Dok, director of the theatre, People's Artiste Tae Ul Min, Merited Artistes Kim Son Yong and Namgung Ryon took it upon themselves to train a few newcomers each. Producer and Assistant Professor An Yong Il and Merited Artiste and stage designer Kang Jin also undertook the training of new-comers. They had a long-range training plan for each newcomer.

As a result, not only the level of the novices' acting rose but also the veterans gained much in the course of their instructions.

The veterans who are apt to cling to their old experience learned things new from the new actors. This provided an opportunity for producing a splendid and harmonious ensemble. They boldly put the young people on the stage to give them live guidance.

In consequence, their acting showed a marked progress.

Eloquent proof of this is the drama "Fog Clears over the Country" written by Li Jong Sun and directed by An Yong Il. New stars Ro Gyu Hwan, Kim Wun Bae and Li Hwa Sun played the leading parts in the drama with success. Ro Gyu Hwan was a little over 30 and Li Hwa Sun only 22 at the time.

The drama "I Have My Country" written by Han Sang Wun and directed by Kang Bong Won and Pak Jae Ok, is another instance showing a step forward in the new stars' acting. The majority of the cast were new actors and actresses.

New stars exhibited their refined acting in "For the Day" and won full recognition of the theatre-going public. Ro Gyu Hwan played the role of the hero, South Korean worker Ra Gyong Min, and Li Hwa Sun the part of his sweetheart Myong Il Nyo.

They were no longer newcomers when they played in this drama. Young director Kim Su Hi also did a very nice job under the guidance of veterans.

"FOR THE DAY"

The drama, "For the Day" is a successful work which presents a new and profound problem embodying the urgent social issue posed by our revolution and the revolutionary truth of life and struggle.

This work gives an answer to the great question of our age that only when the South Korean people, standing together, fight American imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique, will they be able to achieve the country's unification, get reunited with their separated family members and live a happy life.

For the reason that this drama reflects the life in South Korea, it was not an easy task to find out in life and portray the moment which gives impetus to the development of the heroes' and heroines' characters and give a natural, truthful picture of the features of the heroes and heroines as human being.

But as a result of the painstaking efforts, the creative staff of the theatre succeeded in finding out in the lessons of life the moment for the growth of the featured players' characters. This is why the drama theatre could win the first prize at the art festival in which many professional companies from all parts of the country participated.

The Pyongyang Drama Theatre is for theatrical activities. But its acting staff take part in film production too. They showed excellent performances in film production.

They often appear in radio dramas as well. The radio dramas created by People's Artiste Tae Ul Min and other actors of the theatre are favourably received by the radio listeners. One of them is the comic series "Our Tae Min" depicting the life of the South Korean people.

Pak Sam Ryong

Lately two sets of stamps on flowers have come off the press in our country. One of the sets comprises the stamps depicting four varieties of wild flowers—Hosta longipes Bailey, Taraxacum platycarpum, Pharbitis nil choisy and Convallaria majalis Linne—and a tall flowering plant—Catalpa ovata. (Offset, measure 21×33 mm., Perf. 11)

Stamp 1. Hosta longipes Bailey (2 *jon*, four colours): This plant belonging to the Liliace family is a perennial herb which has an exuberant vitality and grows in marshes. It has a long stem sticking out of the leaves and on it are beautiful, light purple flowers.

KOREAN Stamps

Stamp 2. Taraxacum platycarpum (4 *jon*, four colours): This is also a perennial herb which grows on the fields. Its leaves come out straight from the roots and spread over the surface of the earth. Out of the leaves shoots a stem that puts forth a yellowish flower.

Stamp 3. Pharbitis nil choisy (10 *jon*, four colours): In Korea morning-glory is called "Nanal" flower because of its trumpet shape. It comes into full bloom in the morning and puckers up in sunshine. Its blooming season begins in June and lasts till the frost falls. Its colour is varied.

Stamp 4. Convallaria majalis Linne (10 *jon*, tricolours): Lily-of-the-valley grows in clusters on the gently sloping hillside. Around May a stem shoots out of its sheath shaped leaves and on it bloom small flowers in the shape of silvery bell.

Stamp 5. Catalpa ovata (40 *jon*, tricolours): From olden times it has been planted along streets and on gardens.

Around July a bunch of citrine flowers in the shape of bell open on the end of branches.

Korea's Anthracite

North Korea has a huge deposit of anthracite.

Among the major coal-producing centres are the Pyongnam anthracite fields along the west coast.

Korea's anthracite is powdery in general.

Anthracite becomes easily ignitable when it is mixed with tacky loess amounting to some 40 per cent of its quantity and kneaded by adding water.

Anthracite is said to have three times as much value as bituminous or other coal.

It is still better to use pitch and other bonds in making oval briquette.

Successful research made it possible to use anthracite as fuel for steam engines and thermal power stations.

Anthracite is also used as a good fuel in the iron industry.

Korea's anthracite contains much carbon.

Quantities of carbide are produced by compounding carbon from anthracite and calcium from limestone. Synthetic fibre, resin and rubber are made from carbide.

Anthracite is also used as a raw material for various medicaments and other chemicals.

SPECIFICATIONS OF KOREA'S ANTHRACITE

Calorie	Carbon	Ash	Volatile matter	Moisture	Sulphur
6,900	over 80%	7%	12-15%	6%	1-0.5%

KOREA FUEL & MINERALS EXP. & IMP. CORP.

Cables: "GWANGMUL" Pyongyang

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

NOTED MOUNTAINS IN KOREA

Korea is a mountainous country, some 75 per of her territory being mountains. Comparatively high and steep mountains are concentrated mainly in the northern and eastern regions and those ruggy mountains gradually slope down as they run southward and stretches of hills are formed in the southern region.

The highest in Korea is Mt. Baekdu (2744 m.). "Baekdu" means "white head" in Korean. The name of this mountain comes from the white snow that caps it. Chonji or Lake Heaven, formed in an old crater, is on the crest of Mt. Baekdu.

The most beautiful in Korea is Mt. Kumgang or Diamond Mountains (1,638 m.). It comprises inner, outer and sea Kumgang extending 40 km. from east to west and 60 km. from south to north.

This majestic mountain of natural beauty has 12,000 fantastic peaks, many crystal-clear brooks and waterfalls.

Mt. Myohyang (1,909 m.) in the northwestern region is also famous for its beautiful scenery and two lime grottos in its neighbourhood.

Mt. Kuwol (954 m.) in the central region is also a noted mountain known for its scenic attractions.

Holiday homes for the labouring people are set up in these noted mountains.

Mt. Hanla (1,950 m.) and Mt. Jiri (1,915 m.) are also known for their scenic beauty.

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